

CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION

April 18, 1990

Ms. Elaine Spiewak TES VII Regional Project Officer U.S. Environmental Protection Agency CERCLA Enforcement Section 841 Chestnut Street, 6th floor Philadelphia, PA 19107

PROJECT:

EPA CONTRACT NO.: 68-W9-0004

DOCUMENT NO.:

TES7-C03041-EP-BQML

SUBJECT:

Work Assignment C03041

Monthly RI/FS Oversight Report

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. Site

Delaware City, Delaware TES7-C03041-RT-BQLH-02

Dear Ms. Spiewak:

Please find enclosed the Monthly RI/FS Oversight Report for the Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. site in Delaware City, Delaware as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for this work assignment.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact me at (215) 293-0450 within two weeks of the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC)

Mark difeliciantonio

MdF/akc

Enclosure

cc: Robert Cumeni, EPA Work Assignment Manager, CERCLA Region 528
Jean Wright, TES VII Zone Project Officer (letter only)
Constance V. Braun, FPC Program Manager
Robert Murphy, Versar, Inc. (letter only)

MARCH RI/FS OVERSIGHT REPORT STANDARD CHLORINE OF DELAWARE, INC. SITE DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Waste Programs Enforcement Washington, D.C. 20460

Work Assignment No. : C03041
EPA Region : III
Site No. : 3PH6

Contract No. : 68-W9-0004

CDM Federal Programs

Corporation Document No. : TES7-C03041-RT-BQLH-02

Work Assignment Project Manager : Kathryn Garris
Telephone Number : (215) 293-0450
Primary Contact : Robert Guarni
Telephone Number : (215) 597-3164
Date Prepared : April 18, 1990

1.0 INTRODUCTION

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC) received a work assignment (WA No. C03041) for continued enforcement support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III during a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. (SCD) site located in Delaware City, Delaware. The TES VII Team Member is conducting oversight of field investigations performed by the RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc.

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. manufactures chlorobenzenes on a 46-acre site in Delaware City, Delaware. In September 1981, about 5,000 gallons of monochlorobenzene spilled from a railroad car on the Standard Chlorine property. Subsequent sampling was performed and identified chlorobenzenes in onsite soils, in shallow ground water underlying the site, and in nearby Red Lion Creek. The RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., have studied this problem and have prepared reports on the extent of contamination, evaluated remedial alternatives and feasible technologies, and have begun recovery of contaminated ground water at the site. In September 1985, the SCD site was proposed by the EPA for the National Priorities List (NPL).

On January 5, 1986, onsite storage tanks ruptured and 562,000 gallons of paradichlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene were spilled onto the SCD property and into the adjacent wetlands. The RP engaged a remedial contractor and initiated clean-up activities within hours of the spill occurrence. The RP and the clean-up contractor prepared the ESD detailing emergency clean-up activities and ongoing remedial activities at the SCD site.

Standard Chlorine signed a consent order with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) on January 22, 1988. As required in the consent order, they submitted a Phase I RI/FS work plan for approval by DNREC. The consent order was then amended so that a single sitewide RI/FS could be performed. A revised RI/FS work plan was then submitted to EPA and DNREC and was approved for the current activities at the SCD site.

2.0 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The TES VII Team Member conducted oversight and obtained split samples during RP contractor field investigations on March 5 and 6, 1990, at the SCD site located in Delaware City, Delaware. A summary of the field activities observed by the TES VII Team Member are presented in this section. Details of the daily activities performed at the site were recorded in the field notebook. Copies of the notebook are included as Attachment 1.

The following personnel were present at the SCD site on March 5 and 6, 1990:

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	Dates at Site
David Spencer	TES VII Team	March 5 and 6
Lorna Luebbe	TES VII Team	March 5
John Cassel	Weston	March 5 and 6
Lisa Weiss	Weston	March 5
Jerry Dinkins	Weston	March 5 and 6
Dianne Wehner	Delaware DNREC	March 5

Fish sampling in Red Lion Creek was completed on March 5 and 6, 1990. Fish were collected at two locations, one upstream and one downstream of the SCD site. The downstream samples were collected first. The RP Contractor placed a gill net in the stream from bank to bank and then proceeded to patrol the stream in a flat bottom boat powered by a trolling motor. Electroshock probes were held in the water along the sides of the boat in an attempt to stun any fish encountered. A total of seven fish were collected at this location; all were carp. The upstream fish samples were collected in the same manner. A total of four fish were collected: two carp, one pumpkin seed, and one white sucker.

The five median weight fish from the downstream location were chosen for filleting, and the two carp collected upstream were filleted. The filleting was performed by the RP contractor. The fillets were rinsed in DI water. Alternating fillets (left and right) were provided to the TES VII Team Member for split sampling purposes. The TES VII Team Member removed a portion of each split sample fillet for total metals analysis. Each fillet was individually wrapped in aluminum foil and placed in zip lock plastic bags designated for that sample location. Fish samples were then placed encloses:

ice. Fish carcasses were retained by the RP contractor for whole body analysis.

The gill nets were left in place overnight on March 5, 1990. An additional five fish (carp) were obtained from the downstream sample location and were submitted for whole body analysis by the RP Contractor. Two additional fish (carp) were collected at the upstream location. These fish were prepared in the aforementioned manner and added to the fillets previously collected at the upstream location. The samples collected were as follows:

TES VII Team Sample No.	Weston Sample No.	Sample Location
F-1 (Five Fillets)	F-1 (Five Fillets Five Whole Body)	Downstream-Red Lion Creek
F-2 (Four Fillets)	F-2 (Four Fillets Four Whole Body)	Upstream-Red Lion Creek
	F-3 (Five Whole Body)	Downstream-Red Lion Creek

3.0 PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

The number of samples proposed to be collected by the RP contractor was eight: one fillet and one whole body sample of two species at each of two sampling locations. However, only one species (Cyprnus carpio) was collected at each sample location in numbers sufficient for analysis. It is likely that the reason for the lack of diversity was the time of year and temperature of the water. The RP contractor may perform additional sampling during an Endangerment Assessment to be completed later in 1990.

Upon arrival at the site, the TES VII Team Member was informed by Dianne Wehner (DRNEC) that two split samples of fish fillets were to be obtained. EPA had asked the TES VII Team Member to collect four split samples. Ms. Wehner stated that she had discussed this issue with Bob Guarni (U.S. EPA) and that it was determined that only two samples should be obtained, one predator species, and one bottom feeder. However, only one species was collected from the stream, and therefore, the split samples obtained from each location were of the same species.

4.0 FUTURE ACTIVITIES

During April, the RP contractor will continue attempts to resolve the Air Products and Occidental property access problems, so that the three offsite monitoring well can be installed. The TES VII Team Member will provide oversight during well installation and sampling following resolution of the problem.

AR300534



CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION

March 15, 1990

Ms. Elaine Spiewak TES VII Regional Project Officer U.S. Environmental Protection Agency CERCLA Enforcement Section 841 Chestnut Street, 6th floor Philadelphia, PA 19107

PROJECT:

EPA CONTRACT NO.: 68-W9-0004

DOCUMENT NO :

TES7-C03041-EP-BPCX

SUBJECT:

Work Assignment C03041

February 1990 Monthly Oversight Report

Standard Chlorine Site Delaware City, Delaware TES7-C03041-RT-BPDB-02

Dear Ms. Spiewak:

Please find enclosed the February 1990 Monthly Oversight Report at the Standard Chlorine site in Delaware City, Delaware as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for this work assignment.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact me at (215) 293-0450 within two weeks of the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC)

Mark diFeliciantonio

Regional Manager

MdF/akc

Enclosure

cc: Robert Guarni, EPA Work Assignment Manager, CERCLA Region III
Jean Wright, TES VII Zone Project Officer (letter only)
Constance V. Braun, FPC Program Manager
Robert Murphy, Versar, Inc. (letter only)

FEBRUARY 1990 MONTHLY OVERSIGHT REPORT STANDARD CHLORINE SITE DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Waste Programs Enforcement Washington, D.C. 20460

Work Assignment No. : C03041
EPA Region : III
Site No. : 3PH6

Contract No. : 68-W9-0004

CDM Federal Programs

Corporation Document No. : TES7-C03041-RT-BPDB-02

Work Assignment Project Manager : Kathryn Garris
Telephone Number : (215) 293-0450
Primary Contact : Robert Guarni
Telephone Number : (215) 597-3164
Date Prepared : March 15, 1990

1.0 INTRODUCTION

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC) received a work assignment (WA No. C03041) for continued enforcement support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III during a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. (SCD) site located in Delaware City, Delaware. The TES VII Team Member is conducting oversight of field investigations performed by the RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., and their drilling subcontractor, James C. Anderson Drillers.

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. manufactures chlorobenzenes on a 46-acre site in Delaware City, Delaware. In September 1981, about 5,000 gallons of monochlorobenzene spilled from a railroad car on the Standard Chlorine property. Subsequent sampling was performed and identified chlorobenzenes in onsite soils, in shallow ground water underlying the site, and in nearby Red Lion Creek. The RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., have studied this problem and have prepared reports on the extent of contamination, evaluated remedial alternatives and feasible technologies, and have begun recovery of contaminated ground water at the site. In September 1985, the SCD site was proposed by the EPA for the National Priorities List (NPL).

On January 5, 1986, onsite storage tanks ruptured and 562,000 gallons of paradichlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene were spilled onto the SCD property and into the adjacent wetlands. The RP engaged a remedial contractor and initiated clean-up activities within hours of the spill occurrence. The RP and the clean-up contractor prepared the ESD detailing emergency clean-up activities and ongoing remedial activities at the SCD site.

Standard Chlorine signed a consent order with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) on January 22, 1988. As required in the consent order, they submitted a Phase I RI/FS work plan for approval by DNREC. The consent order was then amended so that a single sitewide RI/FS could be performed. A revised RI/FS work plan was then submitted to EPA and DNREC and was approved for the current activities at the SCD site.

2.0 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The TES VII Team Member conducted oversight of the RP contractor field investigations from February 7, 1990, through February 23, 1990, at the SCD site located in Delaware City, Delaware. A summary of the field activities observed by the TES VII Team Member are presented in this section. Details of the daily activities performed at the site were recorded in the field notebook. Copies of the notebook are included as Attachment 1.

The following personnel were at the SCD site between February 7, 1990 and February 23, 1990:

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	Dates at Site
Jan Spohn	TES VII Team	February 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, and 23
David Spencer	TES VII Team	February 14, 15, and 16
David Cairns	Weston	February 7, 8, 9, 14, and 15
Lyn Lawlor	Weston	February 9, 16, 20, 21, and 23
Pat Duran	Weston	February 8 and 9
John Urban	J.C.A. Drilling	February 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16
Joe Jester	J.C.A. Drilling	February 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 20
		21, and 23
Dave Borrel	J.C.A. Drilling	February 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 16
Chris McCardy	J.C.A. Drilling	February 20, 21, and 23
Bob Touhey	SCD	February 14, 16, 20, 21, and 23
Mike Apgar	Delaware DNREC	February 15 and 20
Bob Guarni	U.S. EPA	February 15
Bernice Pasquini	U.S. EPA	February 15

Monitoring well MW-1 was installed from February 7, 1990, to February 9, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 74.5 feet below the ground surface. The water table was reached at 36 feet below the ground surface, and clay was first encountered at a depth of 74 feet. The well screen was placed to a depth of 74.5 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diameter stainless steel with a 0.020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 66.5 feet of 4-inch diameter carbon steel. A sandpack was placed up to 57 feet below the ground surface using 700 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed by tremie on top of the sandpack using 30 - 35 gallons of bentonite slurry. Finally, grout was tremied on top of the bentonite seal using 100 gallons of a cement/bentonite (5%) mix. The following HNu and OVA readings were obtained from the following depths for well MW-1:

Depth	HNU Reading	OVA Reading
0 - 2 feet	•	1 ppm
3 - 5 feet	•	•
8 - 10 feet	•	0 ppm
13 - 15 feet	-	0 ppm
18 - 20 feet	•	0 ppm
23 - 25 feet		1 ppm
28 - 30 feet	. -	0 ppm
33 - 35 feet	-	1 p pm
38 - 40 feet	-	1 ppm
43 - 45 feet	4 ррт	3 ppm
48 - 50 feet	5 ppm	4 ppm
53 - 55 feet	1 ppm	1 ppm
58 - 60 feet	2 ppm	3 ppm
63 - 65 feet	-	12 ppm
65 - 67 feet	4 ppm	12 ppm
67 - 69 feet	15 ppm	6 ррт
69 - 71 feet	60 ppm	60 ppm
71 - 73 feet	-	400-500 ppm
73 - 75 feet	100 ppm	>1000 ppm

During drilling, all cuttings were drummed, and the split-spoon sample with the highest HNu reading was collected for laboratory analysis. All drilling and sampling was conducted in Level D personal protection. The drilling rig and equipment were steam cleaned prior to and after well installation, and the split-spoon samplers were decontaminated with an Alconox-detergent wash, a tap water rinse, a methanol rinse, and a final DI water rinse.

In addition to drilling and monitoring well installation, well development was also performed between February 7 and 9, 1990. During this time, monitoring well MW-7 was developed by first blowing air into the well using an air compressor to clean the well screen. Then, the well was purged by pumping at a rate or approximately 1 gallon per minute. All of the purge water was placed in 55-gallon drums.

From February 14, 1990, through February 16, 1990, monitoring wells MW-3, MW-5, and MW-8 were developed, and well MW-11 was drilled. This monitoring well was drilled to a depth of 73 feet, including 10 feet into the clay layer. After drilling, an 8-inch carbon steel outer casing was installed to a depth of 73 feet, and it was pushed an additional 1 foot into the clay. A tremie pipe was inserted to a depth of 40 feet, and 35 gallons of grout was pumped into the hole. At this point, the RP contractor determined that

pipe must be extended further down the hole (i.e., to a depth of approximately 60 feet). The drillers attempted to use a smaller 1/2-inch tremie pipe, but it could only be inserted to a depth of 54 feet. After several additional attempts to insert the tremie pipe to a depth of 60 feet were unsuccessful, the casing was removed from the hole. The borehole was then reamed, and the casing was reinstalled on Monday, February 19, 1990.

Between February 14 and 16, 1990, water levels and total well depths were measured for several of the monitoring wells. The recorded levels and depths were as follows:

Well	Depth to Water (feet)	Total Well Depth (feet)	Height of Well Casing (feet)
MW-2	41.37	62.16	1.53
MW-3	43.82	64.06	2.47
MW-4	49.12	70.87	2.46
MW-6	46.64	70.16	2.84
MW-7	44.34	59.57	2.22
MW-8	37.52	53.68	1.63
MW-9	39.35	49.42	2.40

From February 20, 1990, through February 23, 1990, monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-9 were developed, and monitoring well MW-11 was re-drilled to a depth of 144 feet using the mud rotary drilling method. During drilling, the clay layer was encountered to a depth of 118 feet, and water was reached at a depth of approximately 135 feet. Continuous split-spoon samples were taken during drilling, and no HNu or OVA readings above background were obtained. All cuttings were drummed, and split-spoon samplers were decontaminated using an Alconox wash, water rinse, methanol rinse, and DI water rinse. The drill rig was decontaminated, and the outer carbon steel well casing was flushed with approximately 1,000 gallons of water prior to drilling.

3.0 PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

During the installation of well MW-ll, the drill rig failed. This caused a delay of two days in drilling activities. To resolve this, the drilling subcontractor brought a new rig onsite. In addition, the drillers could not insert the tremie pipe to a sufficient depth for grouting the borehole after installation of the outer casing at well location MW-ll. The problem was due to the minimal 1/2-inch clearance between the riser pipe fitting and the wall of the borehole. To resolve this problem, the casing was pulled, and the borehole was reamed. Subsequently, the outer casing was re-installed and drilling continued.

Due to the inability of the RP contractor to obtain access to the Air Products and Occidental properties for the purpose of installing three additional monitoring wells, further well drilling was postponed. This problem had not been resolved as of the end of the February 1990, and consequently, ground-water sampling will be delayed for at least two months.

4.0 FUTURE ACTIVITIES

During March, the RP contractor will collect fish samples. Additionally, the RP contractor will attempt to resolve the Air Products and Occidental property access problems, so that the three offsite monitoring wells can be installed. Ground-water sampling, which was originally scheduled for late February and early March, will be delayed until at least May 1990.

AR300542



CDM FEDERAL PROGRAMS CORPORATION

March 1, 1990

Ms. Elaine Spiewak TES VII Regional Project Officer U.S. Environmental Protection Agency CERCLA Enforcement Section 841 Chestnut Street, 6th floor Philadelphia, PA 19107

PROJECT:

EPA CONTRACT NO.: 68-W9-0004

DOCUMENT NO.:

TES7-C03041-EP-BNLF

SUBJECT:

Work Assignment C03041

January Monthly Report - RI/FS Oversight

Standard Chlorine Site TES7-C03041-RT-BNLG-02

Dear Ms. Spiewak:

Please find enclosed the January Monthly Report - RI/FS Oversight for the Standard Chlorine Site, Delaware City, Delaware as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for this work assignment.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact me at (215) 293-0450 within two weeks of the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC)

Mark difeliciantónio

Regional Manager

MdF/slf

Enclosures

cc: Robert Guarni, EPA Work Assignment Manager, CERCLA Region III
Jean Wright, TES VII Zone Project Officer (letter, only)
Constance V. Braun, FPC Program Manager
Robert Murphy, Versar Inc. (letter only)

JANUARY MONTHLY REPORT RI/FS OVERSIGHT STANDARD CHLORINE SITE

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Waste Programs Enforcement Washington, D.C. 20460

Work Assignment No. : C03041 EPA Region : III Site No. : 3PH6 Contract No. : 68-W9-0004

CDM Federal Programs

: TES7-C03041-RT-BNLG-02 Corporation Document No. Work Assignment Project Manager : Kathryn Garris Telephone Number : (215) 293-0450 : Robert Guarni : (215) 597-3164 --: March 1, 15 Primary Contact Telephone Number

Date Prepared

1.0 INTRODUCTION

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC) received a work assignment (WA No. C03041) for continued enforcement support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III during a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. (SCD) site located in Delaware City, Delaware. The TES VII Team Member is conducting oversight of field investigations performed by the RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., and their drilling subcontractor, James C. Anderson Drillers, and is accepting split samples.

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. manufactures chlorobenzenes on a 46-acre site in Delaware City, Delaware. In September 1981, about 5,000 gallons of monochlorobenzene spilled from a railroad car on the Standard Chlorine property. Subsequent sampling was performed and identified chlorobenzenes in onsite soils, in shallow ground water underlying the site, and in nearby Red Lion Creek. The RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., have studied this problem and have prepared reports on the extent of contamination, evaluated remedial alternatives and feasible technologies, and have begun recovery of contaminated ground water at the site. In September 1985, the SCD site was proposed by the EPA for the National Priorities List (NPL).

On January 5, 1986, onsite storage tanks ruptured and 562,000 gallons of paradichlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene were spilled onto the SCD property and into the adjacent wetlands. The RP engaged a remedial contractor and initiated clean-up activities within hours of the spill occurrence. The RP and the clean-up contractor prepared the ESD detailing emergency clean-up activities and ongoing remedial activities at the SCD site.

Standard Chlorine signed a consent order with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) on January 22, 1988. As required in the consent order, they submitted a Phase I RI/FS work plan for approval by DNREC. The consent order was then amended so that a single sitewide RI/FS could be performed. A revised RI/FS work plan was then submitted to EPA and DNREC and was approved for the current activities at the SCD site.

AR300545

2.0 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The TES VII Team Member conducted oversight of the RP contractor's field investigations and accepted split samples from January 3, 1990, through January 31, 1990, at the SCD site located in Delaware City, Delaware. A summary of the field activities observed and the split samples accepted by the TES VII Team Member are presented in this section. Details of the daily activities performed at the site were recorded in the field notebook. Copies of the notebook are included as Attachment 1. Split samples were shipped and analyzed under the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). Copies of CLP sample paperwork can be found in Attachment 2. Additionally, photographs were taken during oversight activities and are included as Attachment 3.

The following personnel were at the SCD site between January 3, 1990, and January 31, 1990:

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	Dates on Site
Lorna Luebbe	TES VII Team	January 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31
David Spencer	TES VII Team	January 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 11
Jan Spohn	TES VII Team	January 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12
Dave Cairns	Weston	January 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 30, and 31
Lyn Lawlor	Weston	January 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 29
Dale Davis	Weston	January 3, 4, and 5
Kevin Hansen	Weston	January 30 and 31
Bob Touhey	SCD	January 16, 29, and 30
John Urban	James Anderson Drilling	January 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 30, and 31
Joe Jester	James Anderson Drilling	January 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31
Dave Borrel	James Anderson Drilling	January 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31
Surveyors	Lippincott	January 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and 31

On January 3, the RP contractor completed wetlands screening by collecting samples at 4 additional grid points. Samples were obtained from three depths at each of the 4 grid locations: 0-1 foot, 1-2 feet, and 2-3 feet. Hand augers, stainless steel trowels, and/or scoopulas were used to obtain the samples. The samples were placed in jars; aluminum foil was placed over the openings; and the lids were securely fastened. After a minimum of 1 hour, a headspace reading was obtained from each jar using an OVA and an HNu. All samples were obtained with sampling personnel in level D protection.

From January 3, 1990, to January 5, 1990, the RP contractor completed sampling of the west (upstream) end of the wetlands. Samples were obtained from a depth of 0 to 6 inches below ground surface. Due to site conditions, some samples were actually collected from a depth of 0 to 12 inches below ground surface. During the week, 52 samples were collected by the RP contractor, including duplicates and blanks. The TES VII Team Member accepted the following split samples:

TES VII	RP Contractor	Sample Location
Sample Number	Sample Number	Description
WS-1	SS-T-23-1-1	Wetlands sediment
WS-2	SS-T-23-1-1	Wetlands sediment
WS-3	SS-T-25-1-1	Wetlands sediment
WS-4	SS-T-39-1-1	Wetlands sediment
WS-5	SS-P-14-1-1	Wetlands sediment
WS-6	SS-R-17-1-1	Wetlands sediment
WS-7	SS-W-12-1-1	Wetlands sediment
EQB-2	SS-T-41-1-3	Equipment blank
TB-26		Trip blank

From January 9, 1990, to January 10, 1990, the RP contractor completed soil borings around the catch basin and collected samples. All sampling and drilling were performed in level D protection. A Failing F-7 drilling rig was used to obtain split spoon samples every 2 feet from 0 to 20 feet at four different boring locations. For the first borehole, Weston bottled all samples to determine the zone (i.e., depth) of highest contamination with an HNu. For the remaining three boreholes, the sample from 0 to 10 feet with the highest HNu reading and the sample from 10 to 20 feet with the highest HNu reading were collected for analysis from each boring. For the first boring, the HNu readings ranged from 2 ppm to 300 ppm; the highest reading was obtained from a depth of 6 to 8 feet below the ground surface. For the second

boring, the HNu readings ranged from 0 ppm to 270 ppm, and the highest reading was obtained from a depth of 12 to 14 feet below the ground surface. For the third boring, the HNu readings ranged from 2 ppm to 450 ppm, with the highest reading obtained from a depth of 12 to 14 feet below the ground surface. Finally, for the fourth boring, the HNu readings ranged from 3 ppm to 550 ppm; the highest reading was obtained from a depth of 18 to 20 feet below the ground surface. The drilling rig and all equipment were steam cleaned before activities began and after each boring. The split spoons were decontaminated using an Alconox detergent wash, a water rinse, a methanol rinse, and a final DI water rinse. All cuttings were placed on a plastic sheet and were subsequently placed into 55-gallon drums.

A total of 13 samples, including duplicates and blanks, were collected by the RP contractor for laboratory analysis. The TES VII Team Member accepted the following split samples:

TES VII	RP Contractor	Sample Location
<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
CB-1	SB-3-7-1	Catch basin boring
CB-2	SB-4-5-1	Catch basin boring
EQB-3	SB-1-1-3	Equipment blank
TB-27		Trip blank

From January 11, 1990, to January 31, 1990, the RP contractor installed 7 monitoring wells. A Failing F-7 drilling rig with hollow stem augers (6-inch inner diameter and 10-inch outer diameter) was used to drill the well borings. Split spoon samples were obtained every five feet, and the sample with the highest HNu reading from each well boring was collected for laboratory analysis. All drilling and sampling was performed in level D protection. The drilling rig and equipment were steam cleaned prior to initiating well installation and were also steam cleaned after the installation of each well. The split spoons were decontaminated with an Alconox detergent wash, a water rinse, a methanol rinse, and a final DI water rinse.

Monitoring well MW-9 was installed from January 11, 1990, to January 15, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 51 feet below the ground surface. The water table was reached at 36.5 feet below the ground surface, and clay was first encountered at a depth of 45 feet. The well screen was depth of 47 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diam

stainless steel with a .020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 39 feet of 4-inch diameter stainless steel. A sandpack was placed up to 32 feet below the ground surface using 400 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed on top of the sandpack using 30 gallons of bentonite slurry. Grout cement was placed on top of the bentonite seal using 40 gallons of cement grout mixed with 5 percent bentonite. The following HNu and OVA readings were obtained from the following depths for well MW-9:

Depth	Hnu reading	OVA reading
0-2 feet	O ppm	0 ppm
5-7 feet	O ppm	0 ppm
10-12 feet	0 ppm	0 ppm
15-17 feet 20-22 feet	O ppm O ppm	0 ppm
25-27 feet	O ppm	0 ррш
30-32 feet	O ppm	О ррш
35-37 feet	0 ppm	1 ppm
40-42 feet	5 ppm	2 ррш
45-47 feet	1 ppm	7 ррш
47-49 feet	0 ррш	O ppm
49-51 feet	О ррш	O ppm

Monitoring well MW-7 was installed from January 16, 1990, to January 22, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 62 feet below the ground surface. The water table was reached at 41.6 feet below the ground surface, and clay was first encountered at a depth of 57 feet. The well screen was placed to a depth of 58 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diameter stainless steel with a .020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 50 feet of 4-inch diameter stainless steel. A sandpack was placed up to 41.3 feet below the ground surface using 500 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed by tremie on top of the sandpack up to 35 feet below the ground surface using 30 gallons of bentonite slurry. Grout cement was placed on top of the bentonite seal using 135 gallons of cement grout mixed with 5 percent bentonite.

The following HNu and OVA readings were obtained from the following depths for well MW-7:

Depth	Hnu reading	OVA reading
0-2 feet 5-7 feet 10-12 feet 15-17 feet 20-22 feet 25-27 feet 30-32 feet 35-37 feet 40-42 feet 45-47 feet 50-52 feet 52-54 feet 54-56 feet 56-58 feet 58-60 feet	O ppm 100 ppm 100 ppm 100 ppm	0 ppm 0 ppm 0 ppm 3 ppm 4 ppm 0 ppm 2 ppm 0 ppm 1 ppm 22 ppm 30 ppm 200 ppm 250 ppm 250 ppm
60-62 feet	7 ppm	Not taken

Monitoring well MW-6 was installed from January 22, 1990, to January 23, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 68 feet below the ground surface. The water table was reached at 43 feet below the ground surface, and clay was first encountered at a depth of 65 feet. The well screen was placed to a depth of 67.5 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diameter stainless steel with a .020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 59.5 feet of 4-inch diameter stainless steel. A sandpack was placed up to 50 feet below the ground surface using 500 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed by tremie on top of the sandpack up to 45 feet below the ground surface using 30 gallons of bentonite slurry. Grout cement was placed on top of the bentonite seal by tremie using 40 gallons of cement grout mixed with 5 percent bentonite.

Monitoring well MW-8 was installed from January 24, 1990, to January 25, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 55 feet below the ground surface. The water table was reached at 36.5 feet below the ground surface, and clay was first encountered at a depth of 51 feet. The well screen was placed to a depth of 51 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diameter stainless steel with a .020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 43 feet of 4-inch diameter stainless steel. A sandpack was placed up to 35 feet below the ground surface using 400 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed by tremie on top of the sandpack up to 30 feet below the ground surface using 30 gallons of bentonite slurry. Grout cement was placed

bentonite seal by tremie using 120 gallons of cement grout mixed with 5 percent bentonite. The following HNu and OVA readings were obtained from the following depths for well MW-8:

Depth	Hnu reading	OVA reading
0-2 feet	O ppm	O ppm
8-10 feet	О ррш	О ррт
13-15 feet	0 ppm	О ррш
18-20 feet	0 ppm	O ppm
23-25 feet	О ррт	1.5 ppm
28-30 feet	O ppm	O ppm
33-35 feet	0 ppm	1 ppm
38-40 feet	1 ppm	7 ppm
43-45 feet	О ррш	6 ррш
45-47 feet	0 ppm	6 ppm
47-49 feet	0 ppm	8 ppm
49-51 feet	О ррш	11 ppm
51-53 feet	O ppm	9 ppm
53-55 feet	O ppm	8 ppm

Monitoring well MW-2 was installed from January 26, 1990, to January 29, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 65 feet below the ground surface. The well screen was placed to a depth of 64 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diameter stainless steel with a .020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 56 feet of 4-inch diameter stainless steel. A sandpack was placed up to 49 feet below the ground surface using 400 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed by tremie on top of the sandpack up to 44 feet below the ground surface using 30 gallons of bentonite slurry. Grout cement was placed by tremie on top of the bentonite seal using 170 gallons of cement grout mixed with 5 percent bentonite.

Monitoring well MW-3 was installed from January 29, 1990, to January 31, 1990. The well was drilled to a depth of 67 feet below the ground surface. The water table was reached at 41 feet below the ground surface, and clay was first encountered at a depth of 65 feet. The well screen was placed to a depth of 63 feet and consisted of a 10-foot section of 4-inch diameter stainless steel with a .020-inch slot size. The riser pipe consisted of 55 feet of 4-inch diameter stainless steel. A sandpack was placed up to 48 feet below the ground surface using 400 pounds of sand. A bentonite seal was placed by tremie on top of the sandpack up to 44 feet below the ground surface using 30 gallons of bentonite slurry. Grout cement was placed o

bentonite seal using 100 gallons of cement grout mixed with 5 percent bentonite. The following HNu and OVA readings were obtained from the following depths for well MW-7:

<u>Depth</u>	Hnu reading	OVA reading
0-2 feet	О ррш	О ррш
8-10 feet	0 ppm	0 ррт
13-15 feet	0 ppm	Оррт
18-20 feet	O ppm	Оррш
23-25 feet	O ppm	0 ppm
28-30 feet	0 ppm	O ppm
33-35 feet	0 ppm	1 ppm
38-40 feet	O ppm	Оррш
43-45 feet	0 ppm	150 ppm
48-50 feet	O ppm	250 ppm
53-55 feet	О ррш	80 ppm
58-60 feet	O ppm	40 ppm
63-65 feet	No recovery	No recovery

3.0 PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

During the soil boring sample collection, which took place January 9, 1990, through January 10, 1990, the split spoon sampler did not yield sufficient soil to fill the sample bottleware when the TES VII Team Member obtained a split sample. To resolve this problem, composite samples were collected at the locations where the TES VII Team Member received split samples.

During monitoring well installation, the RP contractor experienced difficulty avoiding bridging when the bentonite seal was placed down borehole. This problem was due to the minimal 1/2 inch space between the riser pipe fitting and the auger. To resolve the problem on well MW-9, the augers were pulled before the bentonite seal was placed down the borehole. For the remaining wells, the RP contractor cut the fittings off of the riser pipe and welded sections of pipe together, so that a 1/2-inch diameter PVC tremie pipe could be used to place the seal and grout.

During the installation of well MW-9, the casing was lifted three feet when the augers were removed from the borehole. To resolve this problem, the screen and riser were removed, and the hole was redrilled.

The tremie pipe was not steam cleaned before the sealing and grouting of well MW-3. This was mentioned to the RP contractor, and the tremie pipe was steam cleaned prior to sealing and grouting the remaining wells.

4.0 FUTURE ACTIVITIES

During February, the RP contractor plans to finish monitoring well installation by adding two more wells. Following this activity, which is scheduled to be completed in two weeks, well development will be completed and will be followed by ground-water sampling in late February or early March. Fish samples will also be collected in early March.

CDM Federal Programs Corporation

January 18, 1990

Elaine Spiewak

TES VII Regional Project Officer
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA Enforcement Section
841 Chestnut Street, 6th floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

PROJECT:

EPA CONTRACT NO.: 68-W9-0004

DOCUMENT NO.:

TES7-C03041-EP-BMDN

SUBJECT:

Oversight Report for Work Assignment C03041 Activities for the Month of December 1989

Standard Chlorine of Delaware Site

TES7-C03041-RT-BMDP-02

Dear Ms. Spiewak:

Please find enclosed the Oversight Report for Activities for the Month of December, 1989 at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware Site, as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for this work assignment.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact me at (215) 293-0450 within two weeks of the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation

Mark diFeliciantonio Regional Manager

MdF/slf

Enclosure

Jean Wright, EPA TES VII Project Officer (letter only)
Joseph J. Tarantino, CDM Federal Programs Corporation
Constance V. Braun, CDM Federal Programs Corporation Program Manager
Robert Murphy, Versar Inc. (letter only)

OVERSIGHT REPORT ACTIVITIES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1989 AT THE STANDARD CHLORINE OF DELAWARE SITE

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Waste Programs Enforcement Washington, D.C. 20460

Work Assignment No.
EPA Region
Site No.
Contract No.
CDM Federal Programs
Corporation Document No.
Work Assignment Manager
Telephone Number
Primary Contact
Telephone Number
Date Prepared

: III : 3PH6 : 68-W9-0004 : TES7-C03041-RT-BMDP-02 : Kathy Garris : (215) 293-0450 : Robert Guarni

: C03041

: (215) 597-3164

: January 18, 1990

1.0 INTRODUCTION

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC) received a work assignment (WA No. C03041) for continued enforcement support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III during a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. (SCD) site located in Delaware City, Delaware. The TES VII Team is conducting oversight of field investigations performed by the RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., and accepting split samples.

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. manufactures chlorobenzenes on a 46-acre site in Delaware City, Delaware. In September 1981, about 5,000 gallons of monochlorobenzene spilled from a railroad car on the Standard Chlorine property. Subsequent sampling was performed and identified chlorobenzenes in onsite soils, in shallow ground water underlying the site, and in nearby Red Lion Creek. The RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., have studied this problem and have prepared reports on the extent of contamination, evaluated remedial alternatives and feasible technologies, and have begun recovery of contaminated ground water at the site. In September 1985, the SCD site was proposed by the EPA for the National Priorities List (NPL).

On January 5, 1986, onsite storage tanks ruptured and 562,000 gallons of paradichlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene were spilled onto the SCD property and into the adjacent wetlands. The RP engaged a remedial contractor and initiated clean-up activities within hours of the spill occurrence. The RP and the clean-up contractor prepared the ESD detailing emergency clean-up activities and ongoing remedial activities at the SCD site.

Standard Chlorine signed a consent order with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) on January 22, 1988. As required in the consent order, they submitted a Phase I RI/FS work plan for approval by DNREC. The consent order was then amended so that a single sitewide RI/FS could be performed. A revised RI/FS work plan was then submitted to EPA and DNREC and was approved for the current activities at the SCD site.

2.0 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The TES VII team conducted oversight of the RP contractor's field investigations and accepted split samples from December 1, 1989 through December 31, 1989, at the SCD site located in Delaware City, Delaware. A summary of the field activities observed and the split samples accepted by the TES VII team are presented in this section. Details of the daily activities performed at the site were recorded in the field notebook. Copies of the notebook are included as Attachment 1. Split samples were shipped and analyzed under the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP). Copies of CLP sample paperwork can be found in Attachment 2. Additionally, a limited number of photographs were taken during site activities and are included as Attachment 3.

The following personnel were at the site between December 1 and 31, 1989:

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>	Dates on Site
Lorna Luebbe	TES VII Team	Dec. 1
		Dec. 4 thru Dec. 8
David Spencer	TES VII Team	Dec. 4 thru Dec. 8
		Dec. 11 thru Dec. 14
Russ Meier	TES VII Team	Dec. 11 thru Dec. 14
		Dec. 18, 19, 28, 29
Dave Cairns	Weston	Dec. 1
		Dec. 4 thru Dec. 8
		Dec. 11 thru Dec. 14
		Dec. 19, 28, 29
Lyn Lawlor	Weston	Dec. 1
		Dec. 4 thru Dec. 8
		Dec. 11 thru Dec. 14
		Dec. 18, 19, 28, 29
Dale Davis	Weston	Dec. 12
Tom Drew	Weston	Dec. 12
Ray Scheinfeld	Weston	Dec. 5
Bob Touhey	SCD	Dec. 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 18
Bob Guarni	EPA	Dec. 7, 18
Diane Wehner	DNREC	Dec. 5, 7, 18
Surveyors	Lippincott	Dec. 4 thru 8
		Dec. 11 thru 14

On December 1, the RP contractor marked the spill pathways sample locations. During the week of December 4 to December 8, the RP contractor began sampling activities along the 1981 and 1986 spill pathways, completed surface water and sediment sampling in the unnamed tributary to !

AR300558

Creek, completed sedimentation basin monitoring zone sampling, set up the grid for wetlands sediment screening, and marked monitoring well locations.

The spill pathway samples were obtained from two depths, 0-6" and 12"-18", as called for in the QA Plan. During the week of December 4, a total of 21 locations were sampled along the spill pathway. All samples were collected using a hand auger and/or a stainless steel trowel. Sampling equipment was properly decontaminated and wrapped in foil prior to the sampling events as specified in the QA Plan.

The completion of sampling the unnamed tributary consisted of the collection of five sediment and two surface water samples, including duplicates of each media. Sediment samples were collected using stainless steel trowels, and surface water samples were collected by either directly filling the container from the stream or by pouring from a single container into the remaining containers. Sampling equipment was properly decontaminated prior to sampling.

After several failed attempts, as noted in the November Monthly Report, the RP contractor was successful in sampling the sedimentation basin monitoring zone. A stainless steel, top-loading bailer, properly decontaminated prior to use, was utilized to obtain a single aqueous sample. Due to a concern over lack of water in the zone by the RP contractor, sample bottleware was not filled in an alternating fashion. VOA's from all three concerns, SGD, Weston, and the TES VII team member were filled first. The remaining bottleware was filled in the following order: SCD, Weston, and the TES VII team. Ample volume was obtained from the zone to fill all bottleware.

Surveyors began setting up a grid in the wetlands for sediment screening proposed for the week of December 18. The RP contractor also placed stakes at the locations where monitor wells will be installed in January, 1990.

During the week, 53 samples were collected by the RP contractor, including duplicates and blanks. The TES VII team member accepted the following split samples:

TES VII RP Contractor Sample Location
Sample Number Sample Number Description

SWB-7 & SWB-7F BZ-1-0-1 Sedimentation Basin
Monitoring Zo

-3-

Per-la

		17.3 510
DP-1	SS-3-1-1	Spill Pathway 310
DP-2	SS-8-2-1	Spill Pathway
DP-3	SS-13-1-1	Spill Pathway
DP-4	SS-16-2-1	Spill Pathway
DP-5	SS-17-2-1	Spill Pathway
EQB-1	SS-6-1-3	Equipment Blank
		(Soils)
TB-21	N/A	Trip Blank
TB-22	N/A	Trip Blank

OVA readings taken by the RP contractor during sampling of the spill pathways ranged from 0 to 500 ppm above background in the auger holes. Only on one occasion did the readings exceed background levels. Samples collected at this location, SS-15, were obtained in level C protection. The remaining samples collected during the week were obtained in level D protection.

During the week of December 11 to December 14, spill pathway sampling was completed. A total of 39 samples, including duplicates, were collected from 19 locations. Samples were obtained from two depths at most locations, with the exception being the eastern ditch. The presence of water in the ditch prevented the collection of the deeper sample at four locations. In addition, at one location along the 1986 spill pathway, SS-39, the deeper sample could not be obtained due to railroad bed ballast. The RP contractor stated that an attempt (to obtain these samples) may be made at some future time. Samples were collected using a hand auger and/or a stainless steel trowel. All sampling equipment was properly decontaminated prior to the sampling events. The TES VII team accepted the following split samples:

RP Contractor	
Sample No. Sam	ple location/description
SS-23-2-1	Spill pathway
SS-27-1-1	Spill pathway
SS-29-2-1	Spill pathway
SS-33-2-1	Spill pathway
SS-38-1-1	Spill pathway
Dup. of DP-10	Spill pathway
N/A	Trip blank
N/A	Trip blank
N/A	Trip blank
	Sample No. Sam SS-23-2-1 SS-27-1-1 SS-29-2-1 SS-33-2-1 SS-38-1-1 Dup. of DP-10 N/A N/A

No OVA readings above background were recorded in the breathing zone during sampling activities. OVA readings ranged from 0 to 600 ppm in auger

holes. All samples were collected in accordance with the approved QA Plan in level D protection.

In addition to sampling activities, the RP contractor monitored the progress of the surveyors. By the end of the week, the grid had been completed and wetlands sediment screening was scheduled to be performed beginning on December 18, 1989.

During the weeks of December 18 and December 25, 1989, wetlands, screening was completed. No work was performed on December 25 and 26 due to the Christmas holiday. At the request of the EPA primary contact, the TES VII team member was onsite four days during this two week period to perform oversight. No split samples were collected during this time.

Approximately 450 screening samples were collected from the wetlands, compared to the 600 to 750 estimated in the QA Plan. The variation was due to an overestimation of the size of the wetlands. Samples were obtained from three depths at each of the 150 grid locations: 0-1 foot, 1-2 feet, and 2-3 feet. Hand augers, stainless steel trowels, and/or scoopulas were used to obtain the samples. The samples were placed in jars, aluminum foil was placed over the openings, and the lids securely fastened. After a minimum of 1 hour, a headspace reading was obtained from each jar using an OVA and an HNu. All samples were obtained with sampling personnel in level D protection.

On December 18, 1989, the EPA primary contact requested that the TES VII team include with this report a listing of the number of samples taken by the RP contractor with respect to the number proposed in the Work Plan. The list is as follows:

<u>Location</u>	Number Proposed	Number Obtained
1981 & 1986 Spill Pathways	88	. 75
Soil Piles	3	_ 3
Soil Pile Drainage Area	20	20
Wetland Screening Locations	200 to 250	150
Red Lion Creek Sediment	15	15
Red Lion Creek Surface Water	7	7
Tributary Surface Water	3	3
Sedimentation Basin Sediment	1	1
Sedimentation Basin Monitoring Zone	e 1	1

3.0 PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

The SAS request for the higher chlorinated benzenes (tri through hexachloro) and nitrobenzenes was not filled during this month. As a result, samples for this analysis continued to be sent to Versar through a RCRA assignment. A new SAS request was submitted for samples scheduled to be obtained in January.

The RP contractor was successful in obtaining a sample from the sedimentation monitoring zone through the use of a top-loading bailer. This resolved a problem that carried over from November. Samples were collected for both total and dissolved metal analysis. The RP contractor later informed the TES VII team member that only the dissolved metal sample would be analyzed. The TES VII team member contacted CRL and cancelled analysis for the total metals sample.

A spill of an unknown quantity of a compound stated to be calcium carbonate was reported during the week of November 27, 1989. Workers from Standard Chlorine were observed excavating material from the eastern ditch, which is included in the 1986 spill pathway. This area was sampled the week of December 11, 1989.

Fewer than the proposed number of samples were obtained from the drainage pathways. Several factors were responsible for this variation. Lower depth samples could not be obtained from four locations in the eastern ditch due to the presence of water and from one location along the 1986 spill pathway due to railroad ballast in excess of 2 feet in depth. Also, the drainage pathways were shorter than anticipated. Sample points were determined as specified in the QA Plan.

For the wetlands sediment screening, 150 points were screened compared to the 200 to 250 points estimated in the QA Plan. This variance was due to an overestimation of the size of the wetlands. After the laying of the grid, three samples were obtained from each grid point, as specified in the QA Plan. The screening of fewer locations will have no effect on the proposed number of samples to be obtained for laboratory analysis. Fifty samples will be collected as stated in the QA Plan.

4.0 FUTURE ACTIVITIES

During January, the RP contractor plans to conduct wetlands sediment sampling. Following this activity, which is scheduled to be completed in one week, the RP contractor will complete soil borings around the catch basin. The drill rig used for this activity will then proceed to the previously marked locations for monitoring well installation. The installation is scheduled to take the remainder of the month and will be followed by groundwater sampling in late February.

AR300563

CDM Federal Programs Corporation

December 19, 1989

Elaine Spiewak
TES VII Regional Project Officer
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA Enforcement Section
841 Chestnut Street, 6th floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

PROJECT:

EPA CONTRACT NO.: 68-W9-0004

DOCUMENT NO.:

TES7-C03041-EP-BLGD

SUBJECT:

Oversight Report for Work Assignment C03041 Activities for the Month of November 1989

Standard Chlorine of Delaware Site

TES7-C03041-RT-BLGF-02

Dear Ms. Spiewak:

Please find enclosed the Oversight Report for Activities for the Month of November, 1989 at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware Site, as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for this work assignment.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact me at (215) 293-0450 within two weeks of the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation

Mark diFeliciántónio Regional Manager

MdF/slf

Enclosure

cc: Charti, EPA Primary Contact, CERCLA Region III
Jean Wright, EPA TES VII Project Officer (letter only)
Stephen Kovash, EPA TES VII Contracting Officer (letter only)
Constance V. Braun, CDM Federal Programs Corporation Program Manager
Robert Murphy, Versar Inc. (letter only)

OVERSIGHT REPORT
ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1989
AT THE
STANDARD CHLORINE OF DELAWARE SITE

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Waste Programs Enforcement Washington, D.C. 20460

Work Assignment No. : C03041

EPA Region : III

Site No. : 3PH6

Contract No. : 68-W9-0004

CDM Federal Programs

Corporation Document No. : TES7-C03041-RT-BLGF-02

Work Assignment Manager : Kathy Garris

Work Assignment Manager : Kathy Garris
Telephone Number : (215) 293-0450
Primary Contact : Robert Guarni
Telephone Number : (215) 597-3164
Date Prepared : December 19, 1989

1.0 INTRODUCTION

CDM Federal Programs Corporation (FPC) received a work assignment (WA No. CO3041) for continued enforcement support to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III during a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. (SCD) site located in Delaware City, Delaware. CDM FPC has subcontracted Versar, Inc. to perform technical oversight activities. Specifically, Versar is conducting oversight of field investigations performed by the RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., and accepting split samples.

Standard Chlorine of Delaware, Inc. manufactures chlorobenzenes on a 46-acre site in Delaware City, Delaware. In September 1981, about 5,000 gallons of monochlorobenzene spilled from a railroad car on the Standard Chlorine property. Subsequent sampling was performed and identified chlorobenzes in onsite soils, in shallow ground water underlying the site, and in nearby Red Lion Creek. The RP and their contractor, Roy F. Weston, Inc., have studied this problem and have prepared reports on the extent of contamination, evaluated remedial alternatives and feasible technologies, and have begun recovery of contaminated ground water at the site. In September 1985, the SCD site was proposed by the EPA for the National Priorities List (NPL).

On January 5, 1986, onsite storage tanks ruptured and 562,000 gallons of paradichlorobenzene and trichlorobenzene were spilled onto SCD property and into adjacent wetlands. The RP engaged a remedial contractor and initiated clean-up activities within hours of the spill occurrence. The RP and the clean-up contractor prepared the ESD detailing emergency clean-up activities and ongoing remedial activities at the SCD site.

Standard Chlorine signed a consent order with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) on January 22, 1988. As required in the consent order, they submitted a Phase I RI/FS work plan for approval by DNREC. The consent order was then amended so that a single site-wide RI/FS could be performed. A revised RI/FS work plan was then submitted to EPA and DNREC and was approved for the current activities at the SCD site.

2.0 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Versar representatives conducted oversight of the RP contractor's field investigations and accepted split samples from November 13, 1989, to November 30, 1989, at the SCD site located in Delaware City, Delaware. A summary of the field activities observed and the split samples accepted by Versar personnel are presented in this section. Details of the daily activities performed at the site were recorded in the field notebook. Copies of the notebook are included as Attachment A. During the site activities, a limited number of photographs were also taken and are included as Attachment 2.

The following personnel were at the site between November 13 and 30, 1989:

PERSONNEL	<u>AFFILIATION</u>	DATES ON SITE
Lisa Woodings	Versar, Inc.	Nov. 13 thru 17
Russ Meier	Versar, Inc.	Nov. 13 thru 17
Jan Spohn	Versar, Inc.	Nov. 20 thru 22
David Spencer	Versar, Inc.	Nov. 20 thru 22
_		Nov. 27 thru 29
Lorna Luebbe	Versar, Inc.	Nov. 27 thru 30
Bob Touhey	SCD	Nov. 13, 15, 17, 20,
		and 28
Bob Guarni	EPA	Nov. 15
Diane Wehner	DNREC	Nov. 13, 15, 17
Lyn Lawlor	Weston	Nov. 13 thru 17
_		Nov. 20 thru 22
		Nov. 27 thru 30
Dave Cairns	Weston	Nov. 13 thru 17
Bill Schoellkopf	Weston	Nov. 14 and 15
Dale Davis	Weston	Nov. 27 and 28
Mary Dolhancy	Weston	Nov. 14 and 28
Lisa Weis	Weston	Nov. 14 and 28
Surveyors .	Surveying Crew	Nov. 27 thru 30
	Se e	•

During the week of November 13 to November 17, a field office and decontamination line were set up by the RP contractor. Then, sampling locations for soil piles and soil drainage areas were marked with wooden stakes. Wetland reconnaissance was begun by marking the edges of the wetlands based on vegetation and soil characteristics and appearance. Soil piles 1, 2, and 3 were

sampled initially on November 15, but had to be resampled on November 17 because the RP contractor neglected to take semi-volatile samples during the initial sampling event. Additionally, the surface water and sediment sampling was scheduled to take place on November 16 and 17, but was delayed by the weather. Finally, a failed attempt was made to sample between the liners in the sedimentation basin (i.e., the monitoring zone) on November 17. The RP contractor was unable to get the bailer inserted in the pipe to the water surface.

Eight samples, including an equipment blank and a duplicate, were collected from three sampling locations at two different depths by the RP contractor during the week. The samples were collected using a hand auger and stainless steel trowels as specified in the approved QA Plan. Versar accepted the following split samples:

Versar

Sample No.

TB-17

SP-1

SP-1-1-1

Perfect 32,000

RP Contractor

Sample Location/Description

Trip blank

Soil pile no. 1-1,1,3 Trichlic benieve = 12.9

Soil pile no. 1-1,1,3 Trichlic benieve = 1,1/25,000

Trip blank

Soil pile no. 1-1,1,3 Trichlic benieve = 1,1/25,000

During the week of November 13, OVA readings taken by the RP contractor were not above background levels in the breathing zone at any time. OVA readings from 250 to 1000 ppm were detected in the holes of soil piles on November 16 and 17. All samples were collected according to the approved QA Plan in level D protection consisting of tyvek suits, rubber boots, rubber gloves, outer rubber gloves, and hard hats.

On November 15, the EPA primary contact informed Versar field personnel to contact him directly with updates on site activities. Also, the EPA Central Regional Laboratory (CRL) notified Versar that the RP contractor's proposed method for fish tissue analysis has been found to be unworkable in some areas. Specifically, the fats and cholesterols present in the fish tissue pose problems in the clean-up and chromatography and

volatile analysis of fish pose storage and matrix problems.

Additionally, an accurate method for splitting of the fish samples has not been determined. Therefore, the fish sampling will be delayed.

November 22 due to the Thanksgiving holiday. During this week the RP contractor decontaminated equipment and sampled the soil drainage area. The equipment was decontaminated with a solution of Alconox detergent and water, and then was rinsed with methanol and DI water. Twenty-four samples, including one trip blank and three duplicates, were taken by the RP contractor during the week. Two depth-discrete samples (0-6" and 12-18") were collected from each of ten previously marked sampling locations using a hand auger and stainless steel trowel. Versar accepted the following split samples:

Versar	RP Contractor	
Sample No.	Sample No.	Sample Location/Description
SD-2	SR-3-1-1	Soil drainage no. 3; 0-6"
SD-3	SR-4-1-1	Soil drainage no. 4; 0-6"
SD-4	SR-5-1-1	Soil drainage no. 5; 12-18"
TB-16	N/A	Trip blank

Observed OVA readings were not above background levels in the breathing zone at any time. OVA readings of 16-1000 ppm were detected in the holes of sample locations SR5-SR7 on November 21. All samples were collected in accordance with the approved QA Plan in level D protection.

During the week of November 27, the RP contractor decontaminated equipment, marked sample locations in Red Lion Creek and the Tributary with wooden stakes, attempted and failed to sample between the liners of the sedimentation basin, began sampling sediment and surface water, sampled the sedimentation basin, and marked sample locations for the 1981 and 1986 spill pathways with wooden stakes. The RP contractor collected a total of 26 samples including an equipment blank, a field bla

duplicate. Surface water samples were collected by dipping the sampling container into the water. The temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen were measured in the field for each of the surface water samples and recorded in the site notebook. The sediment samples were collected using either a decontaminated dredge or stainless steel trowels. Versar accepted the following split samples:

Versar	RP Contractor	
Sample No.	Sample No.	Sample Location/Description
SWT-9	SW-3-0-1	Surface water, location 3
SWD-18	SW-3-0-1	Duplicate of SWT-9
SWR-8	SW-17-0-1	Surface water, location 17
BB-10	SW-4-0-3	Field blank, surface water \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
∕SR-11	SD-8-0-1	Sediment, location 8
SR-12	SD-13-0-1	Sediment, location 13
SR-13	SD-3-0-1	Sediment, location 3
SR-14	SD-8-0-1	Duplicate of SR-11
SB-6	BS-1-0-1	Sedimentation basin sediment
BB-5 [,]	SD-4-0-3	Equipment blank, sediment
B-19	N/A	Trip blank
B-20	N/A	Trip blank

OVA readings were not above background levels in the breathing zone at any time. All samples were taken in accordance with the approved QA Plan with sampling personnel in level D protection.

= Clean Semi-Volatiles

tiles

tiles

trichlorobenzene 50,000

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3.0 PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTIONS

There was a change in the work plan with regard to the fish analysis method. The CRL informed Versar that some potential problems may exist with the RP contractor's method for fish analysis. Since another method could not be approved in time, the fish analysis was postponed until the spring.

The SAS request for the higher chlorinated benzenes (trithrough hexa-chlorinated) and nitrobenzene could not be filled in time for sampling due to the late notice. The problem was resolved by sending the SAS analyses to Versar's lab through a RCRA assignment until the SAS requests could be revised and resubmitted.

The RP contractor was unable to sample between the liners of the sedimentation basin using the method proposed in the work plan. A teflon bailer with tubing and pump and a stainless steel bottom loading bailer were both attempted without success. This methodological problem contributed to the delay in sampling.

During the first sampling attempt for the soil piles, the RP contractor neglected to collect samples for semivolatile analysis and neglected to collect a composite from soil piles 2 and 3. This was resolved by abandoning the first set of samples and collecting a new set of samples from the same areas. This problem also contributed to the delay in sampling.

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4.0 FUTURE ACTIVITIES

During December, the RP contractor plans to sample between the liners in the sedimentation basin with a stainless steel top loading bailer and to finish the Red Lion Creek and Tributary sampling. The RP contractor then plans to begin the sampling along the 1981 and 1986 spill pathways. This sampling is expected to continue for two weeks during which time the RP contractor will begin screening the wetlands. Wetlands sampling is expected to begin in three weeks following completion of screening.

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